

EVENING TELEGRAPH.

10 CENTS PER WEEK

DIXON, ILLINOIS, TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 10, 1888.

NUMBER 1248

S. G. AUSTIN & CO.

In connection with our great
Reduction Sale of
Ladies' Misses' and Childrens'
CLOAKS, WRAPS, NEW-
MARKETS, JACKETS &c.
We offer to-day five
SEAL PLUSH WRAPS and
JACKETS; all small sizes.
Ranging in price from \$20
to \$35, at exactly $\frac{1}{2}$ price.

S. G. AUSTIN & CO.

—I. O. of G. T. meet to-night.

—Fine sleighing and not bad winter weather these days.

—Warmer weather has been kindly ordered by the signal service.

—John W. D. Blake is again in our court; this time for selling whisky.

—Special revival services at the Baptist church this week. All are cordially invited.

—Annie Todd returned to Normal, Illinois, yesterday, having spent the holidays with her parents.

—We have not heard much of the faith cure of late. Perhaps it requires too much faith for faith in a faith cure; faith it does.

Query:—Since there are no saloons, and consequently no liquor sold in the town, where do all the "drunks" come from?—*Franklin Reporter.*

—Miss Gertrude Foote gives a dancing party at Rodesch's Hall to-night in honor of her friend, Miss Burpee, of Rockford, who is visiting here.

—Judge Baker returned from Chicago and opened Court yesterday afternoon, and to day was commenced the trial of the Amboy burglars.

—The rumor to-day of a freight train wreck originated from the slight mishap of a few cars being off the track near the Central depot, this city.

—We are now giving the readers of THE TELEGRAPH a brief account of the wonderful campaign on the Rappahannock between the Union and rebel forces and portraits of the leading generals on both sides. These war reminiscence will be read with interest.

—On our table is The American Magazine, an illustrated monthly that needs no word of recommendation for it is too well known as a most excellent publication. We will give a review later. The American Magazine Co., Publishers, 749 Broadway, New York; \$3 per year.

—Professor Neighbour, of our city, made a survey and drew a very neat map of the street and railroad track, to be used in the court on the Fargo vs. Northwestern trial; showing the vicinity of the accident. The Professor not only understands his business but he is evidently an artist.

—The women of Massachusetts were granted the great blessing of going to the election and voting like little men for school officers but they soon lost interest in such masculine amusements, as the statistics show. Only eight hundred registered last year against over two thousand the year before. So tired of voting!

—Here is the way the Polo Press dips into the judicial contest: "M. Y. Johnston, of unsavory war record, it seems, has taken the initiatory step to call together the attorneys of this Judicial District at Freeport, to tell the people who they may vote for as Judge Eustace's successor, as soon as Governor Oglesby shall have called an election."

—We are pleased to notice that Judge Steel is assisting State's attorney Morrison in the prosecution of Thomas Davis who stands indicted for breaking into a building owned by the Gas company and stealing a coat. The Judge has been out of actual practice so long that it is well for him to take a hand in now and then that he may not entirely forget his cue; else the other members of the bar will be able to double discount him.

—The Ladies Society of the Presbyterian church desiring to give enduring expression of their loss in the recent death of their President, Mrs. Van Epps, unite in the following tribute to her memory:

Mrs. Van Epps has been identified with the church for many years and was one of the originators of this society. By her calm and steady purpose, her intelligent grasp of every situation, her matronly dignity and refinement, and her generous hospitality, her unostentatious charities, by the tenderness of her sympathies, her devotion and sacrifices within the sacred circle of her home, and by the many other Christian virtues that adorned her life, she endeared herself to all who knew her.

The moving current of life soon carries us away from the void that death has made and we at last come to look upon our sorrow as upon a memory. With the receding years may we constantly recall the welcome and inspiring presence of our departed sister, and in the duties before us be animated by her noble spirit.

The ex-Confederates of Richmond will erect a monument to the private soldiers of the Confederacy. The location will overlook, among the features of the historical landscape, Libby Prison. What ever the figure that crowns that shaft, whether angel of peace or soldier in gray the one feature in that landscape, stretching from Gettysburg to New Orleans and from Donelson to Atlanta, which they will always want to overlook—for ever forget—is the ignominious pen of Libby and its mate at Andersonville.

Marriage Licenses.

William H. Miller and Laura V. Look-
inglan; Herman Blank and Mrs. Alvina
Vierkant; William L. Worth and Mrs.
Maggie B. Read.

CONDENSED NEWS.

The British steamer Vortigern has been wrecked in the China sea with a loss of twenty-one lives.

A company with \$1,000,000 capital has been licensed to establish an aquarium and fish-market in Chicago.

A bill has been introduced in the Ohio legislature fixing passenger rates at 2 cents per mile on all railroads in the state.

Two Chinamen were sentenced in Portland, Ore., Monday, to hang February 17 for the murder of one of their countrymen in the Chinese theater Nov. 6.

Gen. Washington Seawell, who graduated from West Point in 1825, and was the second oldest general on the retired list, died in San Francisco Monday.

The coal fleet from Pittsburg and the Kanawha region reached Cincinnati, putting an end to the coal famine that has prevailed there for several weeks.

A general strike of the operatives in the Fall River (Mass.) factories, about 25,000 in all, is expected. They demand a 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. advance in their wages.

The remains of Napoleon III., and his son, the prince imperial, were removed Monday from Chislehurst to Farnborough, where they were deposited in the mausoleum erected by the ex-Empress Eugenie.

Three persons—a man and his wife and child—at Camden, N. J., were badly bitten and mangled Sunday by two large mastiffs which had been in the family two years without having exhibited any ferocity.

The annual report of the Reading Railroad company shows that in 1886 the company received an average of \$1.53 per ton for coal at the mines, and in 1887 \$1.54, while in 1886 the cost to mine was 165, and in 1887 \$1.57.

The first through train from Minneapolis to New York and Boston over the " Soo " line crossed the bridge at Sault Ste. Marie in sections Sunday night and Monday. There were six sections and 192 cars, each car containing 150 barrels of flour.

The bank clearances for last week show a decrease of 20.8 per cent. in New York city. The falling off of stock transactions at that point amounts to 1,000,000 shares, which partially accounts for the shrinkage. Chicago shows a shrinkage of almost 8 per cent. The decrease throughout the country is 3 per cent.

FARMERS' CLUB.—THE LABOR QUESTION

In response to the call of the secretary the members of the Rock River Farmers club met at D. B. McKenney's office in this city on Wednesday, the 4th instant, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as might be in order; Vice-President W. A. Judd acting as chairman called the meeting to order. The secretary read the proceedings of the last previous meeting, and also reported the financial condition of the club showing the sum of nineteen dollars and a half. On motion the members of the club then proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year by acclamation when the following named persons were put in nomination and unanimously elected: Hon. Joseph Utley, President; W. A. Judd, first Vice-President; John McKinstry, second Vice President; Ellwood Hughes, secretary and treasurer; J. Buffet, E. H. Raymond and Samuel Crawford

executive committee. The regular order of business was then called for when Mr. Judd read some interesting matter from an eastern paper giving an account of the proceedings of a Farmers' club down east; after which the discussion of the Labor question in its relation to the interest of farmers was taken up when E. H. Groh made extended remarks principally upon the difficulty of procuring satisfactory and reliable help upon the farm and gave it as his opinion that the best plan for farmers who are so circumstanced as to be obliged to employ hired help is to provide themselves with tenant houses and make it a rule to employ married men, who having family ties to hold them fast and could not so easily upon every little provocation get up on their independence and leave you right in a very busy season and when you most need help. Walter B. Merriman entertained different views, believing it to be more satisfactory and profitable to employ single men, treat them well, enlist them in your interest and if they are honest and industrious they will give you better satisfaction than married men who are likely to have too many interests of their own to look after. If the single man proves unreliable and undeserving of being retained he is more easily got rid of than a married man of like character who is domiciled in your tenant house. Remarks were made by Mr. Trowbridge, Mr. Raymond and others, the tenor of which seemed to support the views entertained by Mr. Merriman; giving the preference to the employment of single men as farm hands. The secretary read an essay on the question taking the ground that there should be no fight between labor and capital but that both should work together in harmony; that it is a mistake in the laboring class to organize strikes and boycotts; that by so doing they disturb the legitimate channels of business; stop the wheels of improvement and progress, create a fear among capitalists to invest money in business that would give employment to laborers, and thus work injury to the whole body politic; of which injury the farming interests cannot escape bearing a full share and in the end no benefit, but only loss, is derived by the strikers themselves; closing by advising farmers to try as far as possible to procure help, both men for outdoor work and girls for indoor work, of the class who are governed by conscientious principles, who are willing to do as they would want to be done by, and are worthy of being treated as members of your own family and then treat them as such make them feel at home with you and that you are in sympathy with them and their interests, and they will be likely to sympathize with you and your interests and make you pleasant, reliable and profitable help. Is a protective tariff a benefit to farmers is the question adopted for discussion at the next meeting and E. Hughes, John McKinstry, Geo. Deland and E. H. Groh were appointed by the chair to lead in the discussion. Adjourned to meet on Wednesday, the 18th day of January, at ten o'clock a. m.

ELLWOOD HUGHES, Secy.

HALF A DOZEN FISH STORIES.

A seventy-six pound catfish was caught in the Cumberland river at Palmyra, Tenn.

Menhaden drove immense schools of weak-fish into a gully in front of the bathing houses at Aiguiesse, N. J., and wagon loads were taken out.

A line sloop of Rockland, Me., was followed by a shark, and one of the crew threw the fish a lump of quicklime. The shark swallowed it at one gulp, and soon died in great agony.

In the center of the dining room of the Slevinsky Bazar hotel, of Moscow, is a large fountain filled with fish, from which, when you order one, the waiter catches it alive with a dipnet before your eyes.

While George Lindley was working on the banks of the Sangamon river, near Decatur, Ills., he pulled a hollow log from the river and found in it a catfish three feet six inches long which weighed forty-two pounds.

One of the ugliest of the finny tribe is the toadfish, a slimy creature not even an enthusiast could venture to touch. The enormous mouth extends in a semi-circle from side to side and is the most prominent feature of the soft, wedge shaped body. The colors are ill-defined and impress one with their dirtiness, adding to the disagreeable effect. Repulsive looking as the toadfish is, it is said to manifest more care for its young than is usual among fishes, redeeming its appearance by its moral character.

Little Emma's mother was entertaining company. In the course of conversation one of the guests used the exclamation "Lord!"

Fixing her solemn, reproving eyes upon her the child asked gravely: "Mamma, does she mean the Lord that I know?"

One day her mother reproved her quite sharply for not changing her shoes. After a moment's reflection Emma said:

"I wish you would be real good to me, mamma. I think you would like it after you got used to it."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Money Versus Merit.

Jeems (high muck-a-muck to H. R. H.)—Two American gents l'outside, your roy'l ighness.

H. R. H.—Names, Jeems?
Jeems—Mr. Gould an' Mr. Sullivan.
H. R. H.—Tell Mr. Gould I've gone to the Highlands and show Mr. Sullivan in.—*New York Sun.*

The Best Way.

As every one knows, in political strife they'll harp on the ill, not the good; So if ever you did a wrong thing in your life, You'd better keep on sawing wood.
—*Tid Bits.*

It Looked Suspicious.

"How is your son getting along in New York, Mr. Haysseed?"

"I guess he ain't doin' as well as he says he is. He was home t'other day, an' he had on a colored shirt an' a white collar. I r'ayther suspect he's behind with his washerwoman."
—*Harper's Bazar.*

On Thursday, the 12th, those who wish to inspect the Riverside Shoe Factory will be shown through.
1248t2

J. J. Mittenbuhler and E. T. Bowlby, corner Peorin and Eighth streets, are selling the Hallet & Davis, Emerson, DeRoy Bowlby and Kimball Pianos and Organs, for cash; or easy monthly payments. Old instruments taken in exchange. Pianos to rent; Pianos tuned and repaired by E. T. Bowlby, Dixon, Ill.
946 1245t1

The United States Accident Company, of the city of New York, pays twenty-five dollars a week for accident and five thousand dollars insurance on life for only thirteen dollars a year. Total losses paid since January 1, 1887, \$277,139.62.
1246t1 J. J. MITTENBUHLER, Agent.

Dr. Pollock will hereafter be in Dixon every day excepting WEDNESDAYS.

GREAT BARGAINS!

In Boots and Shoes. For thirty days winter goods at cost, at
1242m1 A. F. ROBINSON'S.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTIONS

The undersigned respectfully offers his services to the people of Dixon and vicinity as instructor of music on the Violin, Flute, Guitar, Clarinet, Contra Bass and Brass Instruments. Also in Harmony and Composition. He would be pleased also to take a few more pupils in French and German, either private or in classes.

FERDINAND HEFT,

Late professor of music for the city of New Chatel, Switzerland, and at present professor in the Northern Illinois Normal College, Dixon, Ills.
1215t1

PAPERING AND PAINTING.

Charles McBride is now prepared to do all kinds of carriage painting, papering, painting and decorating in good style and on short notice.
1000t1

CUTTERS AND HARNESS

The largest stock and lowest prices at
L. D. PITCHERS.

The reason why Acker's Blood Elixir is warranted, is because it is the best Blood Preparation known. It will positively cure all Blood Diseases, purifies the whole system, and thoroughly builds up the constitution. Remember, we guarantee it. Sold by Tillson & Hayden. n2

A. F. ROBINSON sells Boots and Shoes.

If you would enjoy your dinner and are prevented by Dyspepsia, use Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets. They are positive cure for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Flatulency and Constipation. We guarantee them. 25 and 50 cents. Sold by Tillson & Hayden.
n2

COAL.

The celebrated "Hocking" Soft Coal, also Best Third Vein, for sale at Pitcher's
1159t1

THE REASON why Acker's Blood Elixir is warranted, is because it is the best Blood Preparation known. It will positively cure all Blood Diseases, purifies the whole system, and thoroughly builds up the constitution. Remember, we guarantee it. Sold by Tillson & Hayden. n2

SAVE MONEY.

You can save money by buying Real Estate from John M. Julien. Don't wait for the big boom. Buy now, while town lots are selling cheap.
JOHN M. JULIEN 198t1

Announcement.

At the solicitation of my many friends I announce myself as a candidate for Collector at the coming spring election.
JULIUS MEYER.

WILLIAM REILLY wishes to announce himself as a candidate for Collector at the coming spring township election, and would be glad of the support of his neighbors.

C. M. CROSEY, (the city truckman) desires to say to the people that he will be a candidate for Collector at the next township election, and would be thankful for the support of his friends.

THE

Dixon Milling Co.

Are now selling

FLOUR

At Wholesale and Retail!

Prices never lower, and the quality was never

EXCELLED.

EVERYTHING GUARANTEED AS REPRESENTED

OR : MONEY . REFUNDED.

CUTLERY!

— THE —

Largest Assortment

— IN THE —

CUTLERY.

Prices Lowest.

D. S. HORTON,

PRESCRIPTION DRUGGIST.

TELEPHONE NO. 15.

Special Prices!

— ON —

"MENS' OVERCOATS"

This Week.

Have 60 OVERCOATS left out of 250 that I must close out to make room for SPRING GOODS. Come in and see them

— AT —

CHARLEY'S

Hat Store

DIXON, - - ILL.

Ticket No. 1809 drew the Cutter.

WANTED!

If you contemplate purchasing a

PIANO:

you are wanted at RODESCH'S Music Hall to examine the

ESTEY PIANO

before you buy. It is the only FIRST-CLASS piano you can buy at a REASONABLE PRICE. We mean what we say and can PROVE IT.

Call and Be Convinced.

— AT —

RODESCH'S MUSIC HALL, NO. 4. OPERA BLK

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

The firm of T. J. Hyde & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Their successors being Truman & Co.

All accounts due said firm should be paid to Theo. J. Hyde or A. E. Truman, at
Truman & Co's
Sat. Dec. 31, '88.

A PLEA FOR FREE WHISKY

SENATOR BROWN APPEALS FOR UN-TAXED SMOKE AND DRINKS.

They May Be Luxuries, but the People Will Have Them—Vest Trains His Guns on the Educational Bill—An Adverse Report on Lamar—Proceedings in Congress—Tricks in Transportation.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 10.—Senator Brown of Georgia made his speech in favor of free whisky and tobacco Monday, calling up his resolution declaring that the taxes on these products should be repealed. Brown said all our internal revenue laws had been passed when the emergency of war made large government revenues necessary, and all but the last had been repealed when the emergency had passed. This last was the measure enacted in 1861, which was still in force twenty-three years after the conclusion of the war which called it into existence.

The discrimination, he said, against tobacco and whisky made by the internal revenue system constitutes a strong objection to it. The whisky tax occupies a peculiar position—the tax payers do not desire to have the tax abolished. The whisky distillers get an enormous profit out of it, which they do not wish to be deprived of, and they enjoy a monopoly as a great association of protected capitalists which they do not wish to give up. There is no monopoly on the American continent comparable to that of the great whisky ring. It is protected by a tariff of \$2 a gallon on all imported whisky from other countries, so that at the custom house the whisky men are the best protected of American citizens from foreign competition.

It may be thought that the whisky ring has no monopoly because every American citizen can engage in the same business. This is a mistake. Before the passage of this law there were large numbers of small distillers over the country who did not average five gallons a day. In the mountain regions of Georgia a small farmer seventy-five miles from the railroad, making 100 bushels of corn for sale, can not haul it across the mountains to market, as cartage is worth half the corn, but could distill it into whisky and transport it to the railroad with profit, and get money to buy necessities. These small distillers made a great aggregate of whisky. The whisky monopolists had to be protected against these small home distillers, so that a regulation was passed forbidding any one to be licensed unless he could distill twenty gallons of whisky every three days. If they make whisky without a license they have to go to jail, and they can not get a license to make whisky in less amount than twenty gallons every three days. Thus protected against foreign whisky in the custom house by \$2 a gallon duty, and from the home distiller by a restricted license, the whisky monopolist has an easy time. And against the little distiller he has the whole power of the courts, including spies, collectors, marshals, district attorneys, and the Albany penitentiary.

It is said the internal repeal will turn whisky and tobacco loose without taxation; that neither are necessities, but both luxuries, and that it is better to lower the tariff and give the poor free trade-chains and free wool hats—which are cheaper than they ever were before—than to give them free tobacco and free whisky. Tobacco has become a necessity, and even if a luxury, the poor will have it; and the money for tobacco is taken from the family support. Every dollar of tax, therefore, on tobacco that is taken off gives a poor man so much more to support his family, and will probably be a greater relief than any other act of legislation could furnish which does not reduce the tax to a greater amount.

The same rule applies substantially to whisky. It may be denied that it is necessary, and yet few families do not use it, and they will continue to use it at any price. When we put 90 cents tax on what cost 20 cents a gallon, we put a tax of 300 per cent. on what the laboring man will have. And a relief in this matter will help the poor.

It is asserted that the repeal of the tax will turn everybody loose to make whisky, bring the price down, and cause more drinking. This the senator held to be a mistake. The production in 1887, added to the stock in bond at the beginning of the year, gives nearly two and a quarter gallons to each man, woman and child in the country. No other system will keep so much when the owner has to protect his goods at his own expense.

Said the senator in concluding: "Let us, therefore return to the practice of the great men who formed this government, and of the great men who administered it for many years, who, as soon as the emergency had passed which called forth the enactment of such laws, swept them from the statute book; and let us without delay get rid of internal taxation by the federal government—all its espionage, its trivial prosecutions, its oppressions, its outrages, and its wrongs. The return to the old familiar practice of the fathers, of the better days of the republic, will at once relieve us of the surplus in the treasury, and relieve congress and the administration of all further embarrassment on that question."

MONEY MAKES THE BILL GO.

Vest Opposes the Educational Bill and Has Faith in the White House.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 10.—Vest's speech against the educational bill in the senate Monday was a decidedly vigorous one, although its tone seemed to indicate that the senator thought it would pass. He said that a vote by a Democrat for it was a surrender of the party's landmarks, and a repudiation of the teachings of Jefferson and Calhoun, and asked what would be the surprise of the latter if he could hear strict constructionists and states' rights Democrats "yelling for the old flag and an appropriation." If it were not for the money temptation in the bill it would stand no more chance of the votes of Democratic senators than a donation for the devil would stand in a Christian congregation. He was not attacking education, but he was attacking the monstrous, fanatical enthusiasm which presents this bill as a panacea for all the evils which affect the body politic.

"If this bill," said Vest in concluding, "becomes a law, it will be by southern votes in this senate and in the other house of congress. But there is one place of refuge still left in the constitution—the brave and honest man who is now president of this republic.

Unless he is false to the principles of his whole life and to the great party which elected him, he will interpose his executive veto in the path of this most abominable and undemocratic measure."

THE BILLS COME ROLLING IN.

Sherman Introduces Two National Bank Measures—The House List.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 10.—Two bank bills were introduced by Sherman in the senate Monday—one authorizing the treasury to buy bonds with the funds held by the government for national bank note redemption, and the other providing that national banks can issue currency to the par value of their deposited bonds. A bill was introduced to prohibit the importation of adulterated products. Brown of Georgia then spoke at length in favor of free whisky and tobacco, and Vest delivered a speech against the educational bill, declaring it against the principles of the Democracy, as it was in violation of the constitution. A bill appropriating \$1,000,000 for a public building at Milwaukee was passed, the senate held an executive session, and then adjourned.

In the house Baker of Illinois resigned his position on the claims committee, which was accepted. A bill to provide each member with a clerk at \$100 per month was sent to the committee on accounts. Bills were introduced: Authorizing the purchase and registry as American vessels of foreign built ships; for free coinage of silver; for a special committee to investigate labor strikes (Lawler); for a constitutional amendment prohibiting polygamy (Springer); requiring the attorney general to report if he had taken any measures to compel the Pacific railways to comply with the laws passed for their regulation, and if not why (Anderson of Iowa); to buy bonds with the surplus; to repeal the civil service law (Taulbee of Kentucky); to create a board of public buildings, to revise the pension laws, and to create a board of civil appointments (Cutcheon); to repeal the sugar duty and providing for a sugar bounty of \$2,000,000 per year for two years, and for a public building at Jackson, Mich. (O'Donnell); to take the tax off salt. Without concluding the call of states the house adjourned.

Anderson Wants Information.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 10.—Representative Anderson, of Iowa, is after Pacific railways information, and with that end in view he introduced Monday a preamble and resolution reciting that the Pacific railroad companies have persistently refused to comply with the various acts of congress, passed for their regulation, and that the act of 1878 provided that if the companies failed to perform all the requirements of that and previous acts the attorney general should take steps for a forfeiture of all grants, privileges, and franchises derived by them from the United States; and directing the attorney general to report to the house what steps have been taken by him to secure a judicial enforcement of the forfeiture, and if none have been taken, his reason for not proceeding as directed by law.

Saying Good-Bye to Their Chief.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 10.—The Grand Army men employed in the general and office called upon Secretary Lamar Monday, and through their spokesman, A. F. Dinmore, said that they had come to say good-bye, and in doing so they wished to express their appreciation of the kindness and consideration which he had always shown toward the members of the Grand Army. The secretary thanked them in a pleasant speech. When this delegation withdrew the assistant attorney general, Mr. Montgomery, came in at the head of the law clerks, and there were more speeches and hand-shaking. During the afternoon nearly all the employees in the department called on the secretary and took leave of him.

Those Lincoln, Neb., Officials.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 10.—Some time ago the United States circuit court of Nebraska directed the United States marshal of that district to arrest the mayor of and city council the city of Lincoln for contempt in refusing to obey its order. The mayor and council appealed to the United States supreme court, and that tribunal has ordered their release, deciding that the United States circuit court, sitting as a court of equity, has no jurisdiction over criminal cases or cases involving the appointment or removal of state or municipal officials.

Against Lamar's Confirmation.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 10.—A test vote was taken by the senate committee on judiciary Monday, which demonstrated that two reports will be made on the nomination of Lamar, and the majority will be against confirmation. The lines were tightly drawn by the two parties, but final action was deferred. There were no reports made in secret session of the senate affecting either of the three prominent nominations which are pending, viz: those of Lamar, Vilas and Dickinson.

Evading the Inter-State Law.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 10.—Charges are openly made by grain receivers that the inter-state commerce law is being daily violated through a system of under-billing freight which is widely practiced in the west. A shipper and receiver agree to send, say 30,000 pounds of freight over the road and bill it at 25,000 pounds; the saving in freight charges is divided equally between the receiver and the shipper. Western roads are charged with conniving at the fraud.

Wants More Pension Clerks.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 10.—An appropriation has been requested by the commissioner of pensions for fifty additional clerks to be employed until the expiration of the present session of congress. The reason given for this request is because of the extra amount of work imposed upon the clerks by requests of members of congress concerning pension claims.

Jo McDonald's Impressions.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 10.—Ex-Senator Joseph E. McDonald has just returned from Washington. He was asked if he thought a tariff-reduction bill would be passed at this session of congress, to which he replied that he thought a compromise measure would go through with a hard struggle; that it would give free tobacco, and add some of the most necessary articles to the free list, but whisky would not be relieved.

Paid for Waiting for Oil to Rise.

BRADFORD, Pa., Jan. 10.—The 1,000 men belonging to the auxiliary branch of the

Producers' Protective association have received \$1.00 per day each from Nov. 1, 1887 when the shut down of oil wells took effect. The amount distributed was about \$60,000. The association set aside 2,000,000 barrels at 62 cents each for the benefit of the workmen.

Arbuckle's "H's" and "K's".

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—The case of Miss Campbell against Arbuckle for damages for breach of promise, in which the letters introduced in evidence were so full of "H's" and "K's," was given to the jury Monday afternoon, the verdict to be returned Tuesday. Monday night the court attaches said the jury had given Miss Campbell \$25,000 damages.

Powderly Gaining Strength.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Jan. 10.—Mr. Powderly is gaining strength slowly. His physicians said Monday morning that the recent Lee interview upset his patient somewhat, but that now he was all right again. He will not go to Florida, being too weak to be moved.

NEW WAY TO PAY DEBTS.

FORROW CASH AT HIGHER INTEREST THAN THE LAW ALLOWS,

And Then Get the Courts to Forfeit the Whole Debt Under the Law—A Bad State of Affairs West and South—Slightly "Irregular," but No Harm Done—Business Troubles.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—An Atlanta special says: Considerable interest has been aroused by some statistics which have been collected showing that southern and western lands are fast passing into the hands of foreign and eastern money-lenders. In Georgia these companies have placed many millions of dollars holding mortgages on the finest farm lands in the state. The interest paid by the farmer amounts to 12 per cent. Capital of this kind is still being poured into the south, notwithstanding the fact that Judge Speer, of the United States court, has decided such interest usurious and the loans accordingly forfeited.

The syndicates are principally formed of English and Scotch capitalists, and they have such a hold in the south that they hope to reverse Judge Speer's decision. The borrowers have allowed their interest payments to lapse, hoping that Judge Speer's decision will be sustained, and that they will not be forced to pay either principal or interest. If Judge Speer's decision is not sustained a great many Georgia farms will go into the hands of the mortgagees, as the farmers can not possibly pay the interest which has lapsed upon them.

In the southwest there is, perhaps, not less than \$200,000,000 invested in this way. In Kansas alone over \$20,000,000 has been placed, while the money syndicates have their local agents in every county seeking farmers in need of loans and placing mortgages on their land. Each year adds many millions to the capital placed in this section, for which mortgages, which are not likely to be raised, are given to foreign capitalists.

AN "EXCESS OF ZEAL"

Which Was So Excessive as to Make a Bank President Sick.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—The Commercial Advertiser says: "Certain rumors have been circulated recently with respect to the affairs of the Fourth National bank. We have investigated them, and here present an accurate statement of the facts. During a recent official examination it was discovered that the reserve of the bank had been reduced by excessive loans below the point required by law. This practice is not infrequent in sound banks, and is often justified by necessity. But the law requires that accurate reports of loans and reserves be made. Unfortunately in some instances this has not been done by the responsible officer of the Fourth National. No money was lost by the bank, and no injury was done to any person or interest, we are assured and believe, and there was no fraudulent intent, but simply excess of zeal on the part of the official concerned, who, however, made himself a party to a technical violation of law. When the matter was discovered Mr. O. D. Baldwin, president of the bank, himself assumed sole responsibility for what had been done, and tendered his resignation. The resignation was not acted upon, as the annual election was near at hand. But Mr. Baldwin, who was greatly prostrated by the affair, was relieved from duty, and went away for rest and recovery.

He Indorsed Too Largely.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—William H. DeForest, silk importer, 406 Broome street, and a very extensive real estate operator, made an assignment Monday to George R. Sheldon, a banker. Numerous preferences were given aggregating \$432,318. Mr. DeForest has been agent of Guinet & Co., silk manufacturers, Lyons, France, for about fourteen years. Last May Mr. DeForest made a statement to Bradstreet's Mercantile agency in which he stated that his liabilities were \$482,000 and his assets were \$1,376,000, chiefly in real estate. Mr. DeForest was also engaged in extensive building operations on his property through builders. He indorsed largely.

An Assignment in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 10.—Jacob H. Aull, real estate dealer at Waverly, Baltimore county, assigned Monday for the benefit of creditors. Liabilities, \$30,000; assets, \$35,000.

Compromise Is the Life of Trade.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—At a meeting of the creditors of Hamrick & Sons, wholesale jewellers of Philadelphia, a compromise of 50 cents on the dollar was accepted.

Dug Up a Stone Buffalo.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 10.—A party of miners were engaged Monday morning in sinking a coal shaft on the farm of R. H. Gallagher, north of Belleville. When at the depth of about six feet the excavators struck a hard substance, which they supposed to be stone, but from its peculiar formation and surroundings they began an investigation. Upon removing the earth the discovery proved to be a petrified buffalo. It is as perfect a specimen of the bison as ever traversed the plains, and it is pronounced one of the most wonderful specimens of petrification ever discovered.

CHAIRMAN LEE IS SANGUINE.

He Says the Men Are Running the Reading Strike—A Too-Common Outrage.

READING, Pa., Jan. 10.—Chairman John L. Lee and William L. Lewis, master workman of the National Miners' assembly, held a conference with prominent Knights of Labor Sunday night in relation to the strike. The session lasted until nearly midnight. Chairman Lee said Monday before leaving the city: "I feel that we have this strike in our hands. All of the Reading Railroad company's collieries are practically idle. They are making the show of running several of their mines with a handful of men, but they are neither selling nor shipping a ton of coal. Beginning with to-day not an individual mine will be in operation. The miners of the Wyoming region have not been called upon to strike, but they have promised financial support. If it is necessary to call them out to win the strike they will respond to a man, but no such order has yet been issued. If it is absolutely necessary for the Reading miners to win, every miner in Pennsylvania will be called upon to strike, and our assurances are that they will all come out if called upon."

Mr. Lee added that he had been assured that the knights in this city were heartily with the order at large in demanding the reinstatement of all men discharged after the strike had been declared off, and that if they did move they would move as one man.

In this connection, however, it may be stated on the other hand, that the Reading knights, numbering 2,000, have reiterated time and again that they would not strike, and this is the situation now.

A telegram from Philadelphia says that the only announcement that General Manager McLeod had to make was: "There is no change in the situation, except that the company has five collieries in operation, and no trouble has occurred nor is any anticipated."

A Common Thing Since the Strike.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Jan. 10.—The Lehigh Valley and Pennsylvania railroads jointly use the line between here and Shenandoah Crossing, a deep ravine, and the Reading road at New Castle, four miles distant on a trestle, 125 feet above the ground. Saturday night a Pennsylvania freight engine preceding the last Lehigh passenger train struck a large rock placed between the guard and main rails, and came near toppling over into the ravine. On the return trip of the Lehigh passenger train two large rocks were found similarly placed. It is quite common to find Reading switches blocked and turned wrong thereabouts since the strike.

IOWA STATE-MEN MEET.

The Republicans Caucus for Officers—Senator Wilson's Prospects.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 10.—At 2 o'clock Monday afternoon the two houses of the twenty-second general assembly were called to order. Lieutenant Governor Hull presided in the senate, and Don Donnan was chosen as temporary secretary. After the appointment of minor temporary officers the senate adjourned, and the Republican senators resolved themselves into a caucus for the nomination of permanent officers.

The result of the caucus was the selection of C. H. Brock, of Marshall, for secretary; J. W. Cochrane and F. D. Chasell, assistant secretaries; A. J. P. Barnes, doorkeeper, and Col. Root, of Keokuk, sergeant-at-arms.

The lower house also met, and a temporary organization was effected by the choice of C. L. Anderson, of Warren, as temporary speaker, and Capt. J. K. Powers was chosen temporary clerk. The house then adjourned, and the Republicans went into caucus and nominated W. H. Redmon, of Potosi, for speaker. There are no indications of any considerable opposition to Senator Wilson. The best posted politicians on the ground say his vote will not be less than 70 to 75 in the joint caucus.

GOV. FORAKER'S SECOND TERM.

A Fine Display of Military and Civic Companies at His Inauguration.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 10.—Governor Foraker entered upon his second term as governor of Ohio Monday. The early preparations for the second inauguration ceremonies were so elaborate that the great crowds and demonstrations were not at all surprising. Military and civic companies and societies were present from nearly every city and town in the state.

About 11 o'clock a. m. the governor was escorted by the troops from his residence to the capitol building, where he delivered his inaugural address, which was almost exclusively confined to the history of the state. After the speech the governor and Mrs. Foraker reviewed the procession, in which it is estimated 5,000 men took part. In the evening the governor and Mrs. Foraker gave a reception in the senate chamber from 7:30 to 10 p. m.

A Cigarmakers' Appeal.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—At a meeting of the Cigarmakers' unions Sunday night an appeal was adopted which will be sent throughout the country. It begins: "Fellow Workmen: The wolves are upon us, and we are compelled to call on you for immediate support. The United Cigar Manufacturers' association, a conspiracy of eighteen of the most relentless grinders in the trade, are, in midwinter, trying to force all the cigarmakers of this city down to the tenement house level."

Pittsburg & Lake Erie Officers Elected.

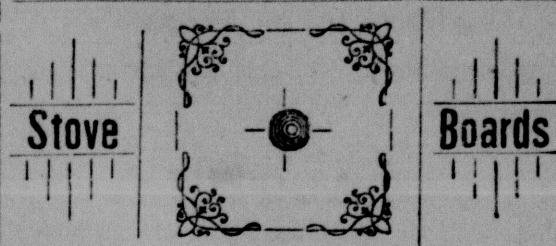
PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 10.—The annual meeting of the stockholders and directors of the Pittsburg & Lake Erie railroad was held in this city Monday, and the following officers were elected: President, John Newell; directors, Cornelius Vanderbilt, William K. Vanderbilt, Hamilton McK. Twombly, David Hostetter, James I. Bennett, M. W. Gatson, J. M. Bailey, Herbert Dupuy, A. E. W. Painter, James M. Schoonmaker, Henry Rice, D. Lest Wilson.

Preparing for an Eviction War.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The Drapers' company of London has issued 400 processes of eviction to its tenants at Deparstown, County Londonderry, which the latter are making extensive preparations to resist. They express themselves as entirely willing to compromise, but adhere to their demand for fair rents and are likely to get them. Possibly there may be some trouble, but the general opinion is that the tenants will ultimately win.

STOVES!

STOVES FOR COAL AND WOOD. FOR HEATING AND COOKING. STOVE PIPE, ELBOWS, AND COAL SCUTTLES.



Tinware Made by Hand.

Polishing and Setting Up Stoves

will be given special attention. Roofing and Guttering done in Good Shape.

CHAS. ANDRES



M. CAHILL,

The Tailor

And dealer in

WOOLENS,

One door west of the Lee Co. National Bank, Main Street, Dixon, has now on hand and is receiving

As Fine A Line of Goods, Foreign and Home Manufacture

As Can be Found West of Chicago

Which will be made up

At Reasonable Prices

To Cash, or Prompt Paying Outcomes.

LOOK! LOOK! LOOK!

—O:O—

Sweet

FLORIDA ORANGES

ONLY

20 cents per Dozen

—AT—

C. C. GODFREY,

Dixon, - - Illinois.

—:BIG:—

OVERCOAT SALE!

125 Mens' Overcoats

AT COST:

40 Mens' Overcoats

\$5.00 EACH.

Mens' Suits Very Cheap.

A Good --S:LE:D-- Given

With every

BOY'S OVERCOAT!

JAS. H. TODD

KIRK'S

WHITE CLOUD



FLOATING SOAP

—IS—

THE CHIEF

For the Bath, Toilet and Laundry. Snow White and Absolutely Pure. If your dealer does not keep White Cloud Soap, send 10 cents for sample cake to the makers.

JAS. S. KIRK & CO., CHICAGO.

CRAZED THE CONDUCTOR.

SERIOUS WRECK OF AN EMIGRANT TRAIN OUT WEST.

Two Babes the Dead Victims and the Conductor Probably Perishes in the Wilderness—Destructive Explosion of a Battery of Boilers, Killing Two Workmen—A Score of Wounded People.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Jan. 10.—The west-bound Union Pacific passenger train which left here Sunday evening was halted near Edson station at 2:30 o'clock Monday morning to repair slight damages to the engine. After the delay and when the train had proceeded but a few hundred yards a freight train, running at a high rate of speed, rounded a curve and crashed into the rear car, telescoping two emigrant cars, which at once caught fire and were entirely consumed. The rear of the sleepers Delhi was also burned. A wrecking car and a score of surgeons were soon on the ground. Five hours after the collision the track was cleared and the dead and wounded were removed to Rawlins.

The following is a list of the killed and injured: Child of Mrs. Jennie Street, 3 years old, killed and the body burned in the wreck; infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Johnston, died soon after reaching Rawlins; William R. Johnston, chest injured; Mrs. William R. Johnston, back injured; Brakeman George Sherer, right leg broken and left thigh cut in several places; Miss Ida Jay, injured about the back and the abdomen; James Price, right ankle and hip injured; Mrs. James Price, back injured; Mrs. Jennie Street, back injured; D. B. Kritzer, several ribs broken and injured internally; Mrs. D. B. Kritzer, abdomen and chest injured; son of Mr. and Mrs. Kritzer, seriously injured.

The thermometer registered 20 degrees below zero when the accident occurred, and assistance was nearly thirty miles distant. The clothing of many of the emigrants was consumed in the flames and a number were badly frozen before reaching shelter. The company did everything possible for the unfortunate. Scott Vermillion, conductor of the passenger train, fled to the adjacent bluffs immediately after the accident. Twenty cowboys searched for him all day. It is believed he was crazed by the awful sight and doubtless ran until, becoming exhausted, he fell into an isolated ravine and expired.

A TERRIFIC BOILER BURST.

Two Men Killed, Several Injured and Much Destruction.

BRAZIL, Ind., Jan. 12.—Batteries 9 and 10, occupying the entire north end of the rolling-mill here, exploded at 12:30 Monday afternoon with terrific force, demolishing the north end of the building. Work was begun among the ruins at once and by 1 o'clock Matt Mortimer, a puddler, was found buried under a mass of red-hot brick, and burned to a crisp. Among the injured are William E. Williams, a puddler, badly scalded; John Kauffman, struck by a flying missile; John Lewis, a puddler, scalded; Elias Davis, scalded and crushed; John E. Tobin, puddler, struck by missiles and badly burned; Peter Dolan, puddler, badly scalded. Tobin died of his injuries later in the day.

One of the boilers, 25 feet long by 42 inches in diameter, parted near the middle, the parts being projected in exactly opposite directions, each demolishing a huge brick smokesack in its course, one of which stood 60 yards away.

Most of the 250 employees were at dinner, otherwise the loss of life might have been great.

Eight Persons Injured.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Jan. 10.—About 10:20 o'clock Monday morning a passenger train, west-bound, and a freight train, east-bound, on the Wabash road, collided between Williamsport and West Lebanon, wrecking both engines, the baggage and express cars attached to the passenger train, and several freight cars loaded with grain. Eight persons were injured, but only one, Mail Agent Hehn, is thought to be fatally hurt.

The Great "Soo" Flour Train.

SAULT STE MARIE, Mich., Jan. 10.—The great flour train, the first to cross the bridge, has arrived. The train was divided into six sections, one of which arrived Sunday about 4 o'clock, another Sunday evening, and two early Monday morning. The train consisted of 102 cars of flour, loaded at Minneapolis, and bound for New York and Boston via the "Soo" line and Canadian Pacific railroad. The last of the sections crossed the bridge Monday. The cars were all decorated, and each was adorned with an inscription appropriate to the occasion. The cars were greeted with cheers by the great crowd of "Soo" people who gathered to witness the arrival. No event has created more enthusiasm at the Sault than did this. The Canadians welcomed the train on the other side, the whole town turning out.

Beware of the Viddys, Jacob.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Jan. 10.—The suit of Jacob Drager, a young farmer, for \$2,500, against Mrs. Mary E. Stafford, for breach of promise of marriage, is another instance of the power of a pretty young widow to fleece a young man. He says she agreed to marry him a year ago if he would deed her a lot worth \$500 adjoining her farm. He did so, and after that wheedled money out of him upon various pretexts, until his resources were at an end, when the widow left town.

The Indianapolis Tally Sheet Cases.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 10.—It begins to look as if certain of the tally-sheet defendants—those whose trials are set for Monday next—are falling into hard lines. Jason B. Brown has practically served notice that the pressure of his legal engagements will prevent him from giving aid in the defense, and word comes from Washington that Senator Voorhees has reconsidered and concluded that he can not be present.

One More Veteran Gone.

NEWTON, Ia., Jan. 10.—Gen. James Wilson died at his home in this city Sunday night. Gen. Wilson during the war entered the army as lieutenant of Company B, Thirtieth Iowa infantry, and was mustered out March 13, 1865, as brevet brigadier general of volunteers. He was appointed provost marshal of Vicksburg by Gen. McPherson, and later on was one of Gen. John A. Logan's staff officers.

Decision Against Land Fencers.

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 10.—Judge Brewer

in the United States circuit court Monday decided in favor of the government in the suit brought by the attorney general to restrain the Cleveland Cattle company from fencing a tract of nearly 4,000,000 acres of land in the southern part of this state, known as the Vrain grant. The case has been pending many years and will be taken to the supreme court.

Hal Reid Gets Fifteen Years.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 10.—Judge Kelly Monday morning overruled the motion for a new trial in the case of J. Hal Reid, convicted of outraging an actress of the company he was a member of in West St. Paul last autumn, and sentenced him to the penitentiary for fifteen years. Reid's family are highly respected citizens of Minneapolis.

His Gallantry Was Rather Costly.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Jan. 10.—While Geo. W. Taylor, aged 19, clerk for S. W. & A. J. Ackerman, was making a deposit of his firm's money at the Kings County bank Monday he stooped to pick up some change dropped by a lady near him. When he had received the lady's thanks he discovered that his wallet, containing \$779, which he had laid on a desk, was missing. The cashier said he noticed a man hastily leave the bank at the same time the woman did. Detectives are working on the case.

International Bricklayers' Union.

BOSTON, Jan. 10.—The thirteenth annual convention of the Bricklayers' and Masons' International union met here Monday, 200 delegates being present from all parts of the country. The convention was welcomed by Mayor O'Brien, President Darragh, of St. Louis, responding. Delegates from the Indianapolis union of the United Order of Bricklayers were admitted, pending an investigation of that organization.

Halburn's Real Estate Boom.

HELENA, M. T., Jan. 10.—Simon Halburn was arrested here Saturday and taken back to San Francisco Monday on a charge of embezzlement there. While here he swindled people out of \$10,000 by selling for \$3 apiece a large number of lots in "Borden City, Cal. Borden City turns out to be a part of the Mojave desert.

Arensford to Leave Sioux City.

SIoux CITY, Ia., Jan. 10.—John Arensford, the acquitted chief defendant in the famous Haddock murder case, will remove from Sioux City to Milwaukee, where he will seek employment as a brewer. He started for Milwaukee Monday night.

Excellent Thing, a "Dry Atmosphere."

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 10.—The thermometer registered 37 degrees below zero at 4 a. m. Monday.

Hon. J. S. Rollins Gathered In.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 10.—The Hon. James S. Rollins, an ex member of congress, and at one time one of the most influential public men of Missouri, died at his home in Columbia Monday morning. He was about 76 years old and born at Richmond, Ky. He was the man who introduced the bill in congress that led to the building of the Pacific railroads. During the war he was an intense Unionist.

Comstock Raiding the Museums.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—Anthony Comstock, Inspector Williams and a number of policemen raided the cheap museums of the city Monday, arrested the managers, and seized a large number of indecent figures and pictures.

Sexton Growing Worse Again.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Mr. Sexton shows no improvement. His mind is wandering, and Dr. Kenny, his attending physician, has deemed it necessary to call another doctor to his aid.

The Magazine "Outing" Sold.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—The magazine "Outing" has been sold to J. H. Worman, proprietor of The Saratogian.

The Railways Cornered the Coal Market.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 10.—For the past six months the unusual low stage of water in the Ohio has practically prevented the shipment of coal from Pittsburgh to this city. This embargo was broken Monday by the arrival of the tow-boat Acorn with 90,000 bushels of coal from Pittsburgh. Other boats from the same point with an aggregate of 1,500,000 bushels will arrive during the week. The effect of the Acorn's consignment was to break coal prices from 25 to 40 per cent. With an abundance of coal mined within seventy-five miles of this city the railroads, taking advantage of the demand from consumers with small supplies on hand, have steadily advanced coal rates. One of the effects of this coal squeeze will probably be a general indorsement from this section of the bill now pending before congress amending the interstate law by prohibiting railway advances in freight rates without due notice to the general public.

A Big Gas Consolidation.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 10.—The stockholders of the Philadelphia Gas company and the Chartiers Gas company, in joint session here, ratified the union of the two companies. The agreement continues ninety-nine years. The Philadelphia company will manage and operate the entire property. The aggregate capital of the joint concern is \$1,333,333.33; Seven hundred and sixty manufacturers and 20,000 dwellings are supplied, requiring the daily delivery of 450,000,000 feet of gas. There are 700 miles of pipe lines, and about 140 wells in use.

Chicago Board of Trade Election.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—At the annual election of the board of trade Monday Mr. Charles L. Hutchinson was chosen president for the ensuing year, receiving 1,259 votes to 191 votes cast for Mr. George D. Rumsey. The president-elect is the son of Mr. B. P. Hutchinson, familiarly known as "Old Hutch."

Had Never Lived Out West.

DELBHI, Ind., Jan. 10.—John Cunningham, a prominent farmer living five miles north of this place, committed suicide by jumping from the cupola of his residence Sunday night. One year ago he killed a horse-thief at Attica, and this so worked upon his mind that he went crazy. He was 63 years old.

Gen. Terry Not Very Ill.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—Gen. Terry, the Indian fighter, who has been reported to be seriously ill at the Grand hotel, is suffering from his old complaint—chronic indigestion. He will be about in a couple of weeks, if he

follows his doctor's instructions and remains quiet.

A Wrestle with the "Strangler."

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—Articles were signed Monday for a catch-as-catch-can wrestling match between Tom Connors, of Pittsburg, and Evan Lewis, of Madison, Wis., for \$500 a side, at Battery D hall in this city on Feb. 12.

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.
On the board of trade to-day quotations ranged as follows: Wheat—No. 2 February, opened 77 1/4c, closed 77 1/2c; March, opened 77 1/4c, closed 78 1/4c; May, opened 83 1/4c, closed 83 1/2c; Corn—No. 2 February, opened 49 1/4c, closed 49 1/2c; March, opened 49c, closed 49 1/2c nominal; May, opened 54 1/4c, closed 54 1/2c; Oats—No. 2, May, opened 34 1/4c, closed 34 1/2c; Pork—February, opened \$15 1/2, closed \$15 1/2 nominal; May, opened \$15 1/2, closed \$15 1/2 nominal; Lard—February, opened \$7 1/2, closed \$7 1/2 nominal.

Live stock—Following are the Union Stock yards quotations: Hogs—Market opened fairly active; best grades 5c higher; light grades, \$4 85c; 5.20; rough packing, \$3.00@5.20; heavy packing and shipping lots, \$5.20@5.90. Cattle—Market lower; common to fair beefs, \$3.00@4.00; medium to good, \$4.25@4.75; choice, \$5.00; cows, \$1.75@3.00; stockers, \$2.10@3.30. Sheep—Market slow; inferior, \$1.00@3.75; good to choice, \$4.25@4.85; lambs, \$4.50@5.75.

Produce: Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, 30c@32c per lb; fancy dairy, 21c@24c; packing stock, 13c@15c. Eggs—Strictly fresh, 21c@22c per doz; ice-house, 17c@18c; pickled, 12c@16c. Dressed poultry—Chickens, 7c@8c per lb; turkeys, 8c@9c; ducks, 8c@9c; geese, 8c@9c. Potatoes—C-5c@7c per bu; sweet potatoes, \$2.50@4.00 per bbl. Apples—Fair to choice, \$1.50@2.75 per bbl. Cranberries—Red and cherry, \$9.35 per bbl; bell and bagels, \$3.50.

New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.
Wheat—Steady; No. 1 red state, 93c@95c; No. 2 do 92 1/2c; No. 2 red winter January, 90 1/2c; do February, 91 1/2c. Corn—Easier; No. 2 mixed cash, 6 1/4c; do January, 6 1/2c bid. Oats—Dull; No. 1 white state, 41c@42c; No. 2 do 41c; No. 2 mixed January, 38 1/4c; do February, 39c. Rye—Dull and unchanged. Barley—Nominal. Pork—Dull; mess, \$15.25@15.50 for 1 year old. Lard—\$7.87 January; \$7.89 February.

Live stock: Cattle—Market firm and active; ordinary to good steers, \$4.25@5.30 @ 100 lbs; a few fairly prime do \$5.45; bulls and dry cows, \$2.40@3.65. Sheep—Dull and easier for lambs; steady for sheep; ordinary to extra lambs, \$5.75 @ 7.25; ordinary to extra sheep, \$4c@6c. Hogs—Market dull and nominal; live hogs and pigs, \$5.30@5.75.

What Am I To Do?

The symptoms of Biliousness are unhappy but too well known. They differ in different individuals to some extent. A Bilious man is seldom a breakfast eater. Too frequently, alas, he has an excellent appetite for liquids but none for solids of a morning. His tongue will hardly bear inspection at any time; if it is not white and furred, it is rough, at all events.

The digestive system is wholly out of order and Diarrhea or Constipation may be a symptom or the two may alternate. There are often Hemorrhoids or even loss of blood. There may be giddiness and often headache and acidity or flatulence in the pit of the stomach. To correct all this if not effect a cure try Green's August Flower, it cost but a trifle and thousands attest its efficacy.

90 005V1200W

That is gold which is worth gold. Health is worth more than gold. Don't neglect a cough or cold and let it remain to irritate the lungs when a fifty cent bottle of Dr. Bigelow's Positive Cure will promptly and safely cure any recent cough, cold or throat or lung trouble. Buy the dollar bottle of Tillson & Hayden for chronic cases or family use. Endorsed by physicians and druggists. Pleasant to take.

The reason why Acker's Blood Elixir is warranted, is because it is the best Blood Preparation known. It will positively cure all Blood Diseases, purifies the whole system, and thoroughly builds up the constitution. Remember, we guarantee it. Sold by Tillson & Hayden. n2

The best on earth can truly be said of Griggs' Glycerine Salve, which is a sure, safe and speedy cure for cuts, bruises, scalds, burns, wounds, and all other sores. Will positively cure piles, tetter and all skin eruption. Try this wonder healer. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Only 25 cents. -ly

Old and reliable Medicines are the best to depend upon. Acker's Blood Elixir has been prescribed for years for all impurities of the Blood. In every form of Scrofulous, Syphilitic or Mercurial diseases, it is invaluable. For Rheumatism, has no equal. Sold by Tillson & Hayden n2

ASK FOR THE
Duplex!
No bones over
hip to break.
Quickly and
perfectly adjusted
to the form.

Double Bone! Double Steel! Double Seam!

WARRANTED.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Sample Duplex Corset by mail, post-paid,

for ONE DOLLAR.

Bortree Mfg. Co., Jackson, Mich.

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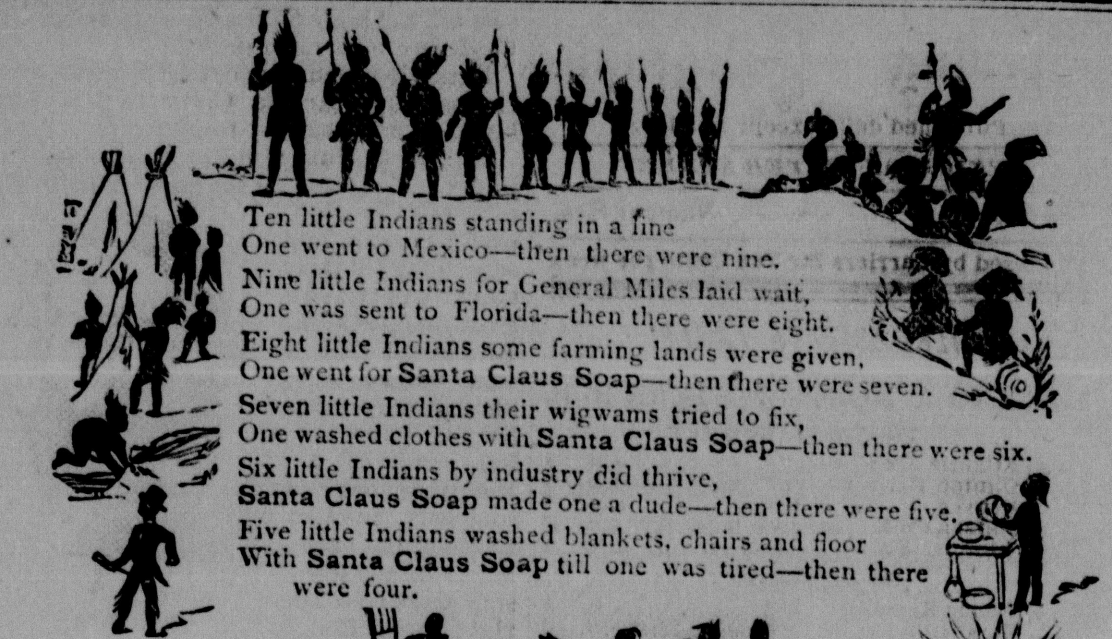
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the Advertising Agency of

LORD & THOMAS.



Ten little Indians standing in a line
One went to Mexico—then there were nine.
Nine little Indians for General Miles laid wait,
One was sent to Florida—then there were eight.
Eight little Indians some farming lands were given,
One went for Santa Claus Soap—then there were seven.
Seven little Indians their wigwags tried to fix,
One washed clothes with Santa Claus Soap—then there were six.
Six little Indians by industry did thrive,
Santa Claus Soap made one a duke—then there were five.
Five little Indians washed blankets, chairs and floor
With Santa Claus Soap till one was tired—then there were four.

Four little Indians used Santa Claus Soap, you see,
One washed kettles, pots and pans—then there were three.
Three little Indians found Santa Claus Soap so true,
One went out to buy some more—then there were two.
Two little Indians out washing in the sun,
Said Santa Claus Soap will quickly get it done.
One little Indian—you all can plainly see,
Santa Claus Soap has made him a pale Cherokee.

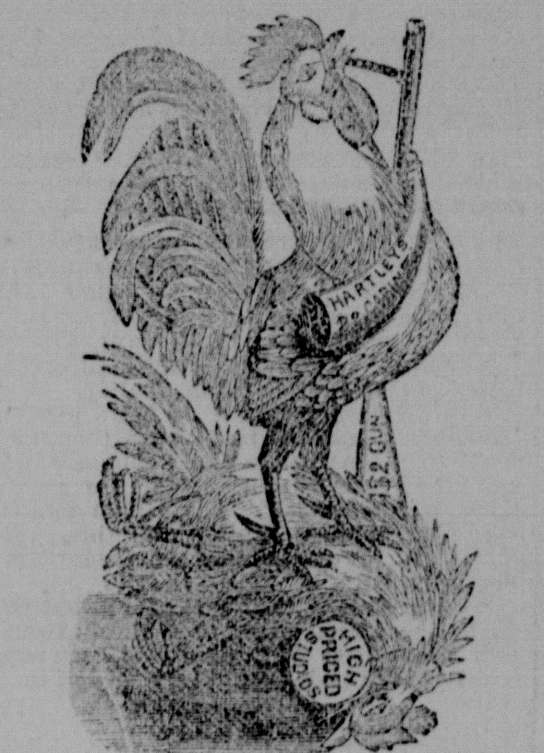
N. K. FAIRBANK & CO., CHICAGO.

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Wonders of the World, Natural and Other. Contains descriptions and illustrations of the most wonderful works of nature and of man. Very interesting and instructive.
Wonders of the Seas. A description of the many wonderful and beautiful things found at the bottom of the ocean, with profuse illustrations.
"A Pleasure Excursion," and Other Sketches. By "JOSIAH ALLEN'S WIFE." A collection of irreverently funny sketches by the most popular humorous writer of the day.
The Aunt Keziah Papers. By CLARA AUGUSTA, author of "The Rugg Documents." A most ridiculously funny book—never was equal to "Widow Bodett."
Christmas Stories. By CHARLES DICKENS. Contains a number of the most charming Christmas stories ever written by the greatest writer who ever lived. Each one incomplete.
Round the Evening Lamp. A book of stories, pictures, puzzles and riddles, for the little folks at home.
Popular Recitations and Dialogues. Humorous, dramatic and pathetic, including all the latest, best and most popular.
The Self-made Men of Modern Times. Contains portraits and biographies of famous self-made Americans, from the time of Franklin to the present.
Familiar Quotations. Containing the origin and authority of many phrases frequently met in reading and conversation.
The Road to Wealth. Not an advertising circular, but a thoroughly practical work, pointing out a way by which all may make money, easily, rapidly and honestly.
One Hundred Popular Songs. Sentimental, pathetic and comic, including most of the favorites, new and old.
Sir Noddy's Tale. By Mrs. MAY ANNE FLEMING.
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Delivered by Carriers for Ten Cents per week

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN R. R.

TRAINS GOING EAST.

No. 5, Atlantic Express, 10:10 A.M.	A
" 1, Marshall Ex., ar. 12:25, leave 12:45 P.M.	C
" 3, Denver Express, 1:12 P.M.	A
" 7, Marshall Ex., ar. 7:42, leave 7:57 P.M.	C
" 8, Limited Ex., 10:37 P.M.	A

GOING WEST.

No. 5, Pacific Express, 12:06 A.M.	A
" 1, Marshall Ex., ar. 12:25, leave 12:45 P.M.	C
" 3, Denver Express, 1:12 P.M.	A
" 7, Marshall Ex., ar. 7:42, leave 7:57 P.M.	C
" 8, Limited Ex., 10:37 P.M.	A

Freight trains are allowed to carry passengers as follows:

EAST BOUND.

No. 46, 7:50 A.M., bet'n Sterling and Turner.	C
" 34, 3:00 P.M., " " " "	C
" 18, 9:07 P.M., " " " "	C

WEST BOUND.

No. 35, 7:47 A.M., bet'n Rochelle and Clinton.	C
" 17, 9:30 P.M., " " " "	C
" 45, 2:05 P.M., " " " "	C
" 19, 5:34 P.M., " " " "	C

A Daily.
C Daily except Sunday.

H. E. HAND, Agent.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.

GOING SOUTH.

Passenger, 11:05 A.M.	A
Passenger, 3:15 P.M.	A
New Passenger, 5:57 P.M.	A
Freight, 6:00 P.M.	A

GOING NORTH.

Passenger, 2:15 P.M.	A
Passenger, 1:30 A.M.	A
New Passenger, 6:15 A.M.	A
Freight, 6:20 A.M.	A
Freight, 11:05 A.M.	A

*Daily except Sunday.
[Daily except Monday]

W. C. WOOLEY, Agent.

NORTH DIXON.

SOUTH BOUND:

No. 1, Passenger, 11:00 A.M.	A
No. 3, Passenger, 3:05 P.M.	A
No. 5, Mendota Passenger, 5:52 P.M.	A

NORTH BOUND.

No. 4, Passenger, 6:20 A.M.	A
No. 2, Passenger, 2:22 P.M.	A
No. 6, Passenger, 1:35 A.M.	B

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BURNSIDE'S CAMPAIGN.

Gen. Burnside was a man of fine, soldierly presence, and highly esteemed. He was born in Liberty, Ind., in 1824, and was graduated at West Point in 1847, just in time to be sent to Mexico. He afterwards resigned from the army and established a factory for making a breech loading rifle of his own invention in Rhode Island. His career was a varied one, and when the war began, in 1861, he was an officer of the Illinois Central railroad. He immediately joined the Union army as colonel of a Rhode Island regiment, and rose to be a major general of volunteers immediately after the first Bull Run. He was put to duty along the Atlantic coast, and Newbern, Beaufort and Roanoke Island were trophies of his military ability.

At the beginning of Pope's campaign he was called to Virginia. He performed active and distinguished service through that and the Maryland campaign. So well he thought of that the command of the Army of the Potomac had been offered to him twice before he accepted it, and each time he had refused it. His modesty seems to have been unequalled in the history of army officers.

The Army of the Potomac had already been the grave of the military reputations of McClellan and Pope. Burnside's name was to add the third to the hapless list. After his Fredericksburg campaign he was sent west and performed distinguished service in the department of the Ohio, freeing east Tennessee at length from the Confederates. During the final campaign against Richmond he was in the east again and commanded his old Ninth corps, contributing not a little to the closing victory.

After the war he was three terms governor of Rhode Island. He was in Europe during the Franco-German war, and was admitted within the belligerent lines. He returned and represented Rhode Island in the United States Senate. While serving in this capacity in 1881 he died, respected and lamented. At the time the order came placing him at the head of the Army of the Potomac, doubtful still of his capacity for great command, he would have declined the responsibility if possible. But the peremptory order from Lincoln left him no alternative.

He decided that the Union army should march on Richmond by way of Fredericksburg, Va. Richmond was to be the object aimed at, and Aquia Creek was to be his base of supplies.

Once more the battleground is changed to the cris crossed field of Virginia. Fredericksburg is nearly 100 miles south of the field of Antietam. It is on the right bank of the Rappahannock river, a little inland from the Potomac, and the railroad leads directly south from it to Richmond, fifty miles distant.

Aquia Creek is a town on the Potomac at the mouth of the creek of the same name. A railroad leads from it to Fredericksburg. On the 15th of November, 1862, Burnside began his grand march to Fredericksburg. He had organized his army into three "grand divisions," right, center and left, commanded, respectively, by Sumner, Hooker and Franklin. They left Warrenton, Va., as their starting point. By Nov. 19 the three grand divisions were in the vicinity of Fredericksburg, on the east side of the Rappahannock.

Sumner's grand division reached Falmouth, directly opposite Fredericksburg, Nov. 17. He was not permitted by Burnside to cross, however, and that very day Lee

sent a large body of troops to re-enforce the Confederate garrison there.

Burnside began at once to put in order the railroad from Aquia Creek to Fredericksburg, to make sure of receiving his supplies.

Gen. H. J. Hunt was Burnside's chief of artillery. He posted all the guns on the Federal side of the Rappahannock, and superintended their transportation from Aquia Creek. He decided that it was necessary to plant guns upon the heights above the left bank of the Rappahannock in sufficient number to cover the entire length of the opposing forces on the right bank. Henry Jackson Hunt was born in 1821 in Ohio, like his commander a western man, also a West Point graduate. He finished the course of instruction there when only 18 years old. During the Mexican war he became major of artillery, and was afterwards especially identified with that arm of the service. He was McClellan's chief of staff during the peninsular campaign. During the whole war he served in the Army of the Potomac, and was one of its most faithful and useful officers.

Burnside's chief cavalry commander continued to be Gen. Alfred Pleasonton. Pleasonton was born at Washington city, in 1824, and was the same age as Burnside. He entered the cavalry service when he left West Point, in 1844, and was sent to Mexico. He remained in the west and southwest on duty most of the time till the outbreak of the civil war. At Fredericksburg he held the rank of brigadier general of volunteers. He saw severe fighting there and subsequently at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. Afterwards he was ordered west, and his troops helped clear Missouri of Sterling Price's men in 1864.

In 1868 Gen. Pleasonton resigned from the army and engaged in mining and other business. His advocacy of the blue glass theory is well known.

Burnside's chief of staff was Brig. Gen. John G. Parke, said to be one of the handsomest of the accomplished officers grouped about the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac. Parke was a Pennsylvanian, born in 1827, and a West Pointer of 1849. He entered the engineer corps. He had been a brigadier general on the North Carolina coast under Burnside, and, with his old commander, joined the Army of the Potomac. He afterwards was ordered south and west. He took active part in the siege of Vicksburg, also of Knoxville. He followed the fortunes of Burnside. At the final battles before Richmond, and previous to that, in 1864, Gen. Parke, under Burnside, commanded the old Ninth corps. Gen. Parke is now superintendent at West Point.

Military critics declare that Burnside should have aimed at Lee's army rather than at Richmond. At all events, he determined to occupy Fredericksburg immediately. Public sentiment and the newspapers demanded that something should be done at once.

While Burnside was making a way for the transportation of supplies the Confederates were fortifying Fredericksburg and the heights behind it. At the end of November Lee's whole army lay in a crescent around Fredericksburg. Its right was at Port Royal, below the town; the left a little distance above. The Confederate fortifications were really formidable, so as to render crossing directly in front of the city hopeless. But pontoon bridges were prepared by Burnside, and he arranged to cross the Rappahannock at Skenker's Neck, twelve miles below. Lee discovered this move in time to frustrate it. There seem to have been ways whereby Burnside's plans were constantly discovered to Lee, and that almost immediately.

With a large portion of Lee's army at Skenker's Neck, Burnside next thought he could force the passage of the Rappahannock and take Fredericksburg under the guns of those who were left. The Union artillery was planted upon Stafford Heights, above Falmouth. It commanded the whole plain of Fredericksburg.

Lee was so well informed of all that went on in the Union army that within twenty-four hours after McClellan had been superseded by Burnside he was informed of it.

LEE'S GENERALS.

Around Lee in that deadly crescent upon the heights of Fredericksburg were grouped the tried generals whose stubborn fighting qualities had enabled him to carry dismay to the Army of the Potomac more than once. Longstreet, Stonewall Jackson, the Hills, Jubal Early and Stuart, with his cavalrymen, were waiting for the deadly grapple with Burnside's men.

Nov. 17, the day that Sumner reached Falmouth, opposite Fredericksburg, Lee sent two divisions, under McLaws and Ransom, accompanied by cavalry and artillery, to occupy Fredericksburg. Ransom took conspicuous part in the bloody fighting that afterwards occurred there. It may be mentioned in passing that this

Gen. Ransom is now United States Senator Matt. W. Ransom, from North Carolina.

Gen. Ransom was a native of North Carolina, born in 1826. He was educated in his own state, became a lawyer, and held various local offices previous to the civil war. Then he entered the Confederate army and passed up through various promotions to the rank of major general. He continued in the Army of Northern Virginia till the end, and surrendered with Lee at Appomattox. He is now serving his third consecutive term in the United States senate.

Wade Hampton distinguished himself in the Confederate cavalry service. Lee placed him on guard above Fredericksburg to prevent Burnside from crossing, while W. H. F. Lee guarded the fords below the town.

Hampton was born in South Carolina in 1818, and was graduated at South Carolina college. He entered political life at the beginning of his career, and was elected to various state offices. During the war he reached the rank of major general. Since then he has served two terms as governor of South Carolina, previous to his election to the United States senate.

Another Confederate general who has entered Washington by a different route from the one he proposed twenty-five years ago is Wade Hampton, United States senator from South Carolina. He too was at Fredericksburg and commanded a brigade of cavalry, W. H. F. Lee commanding another. J. E. B. Stuart was the division cavalry commander.

Senator Hampton's grandfather, also called Wade Hampton, was likewise a soldier and politician. He was an officer in the revolution and a member of congress in 1795. The old man died at Columbia, S. C., in 1834, the richest planter and slave owner in the United States.

The name of Lee was numerously represented in the officers grouped around the Confederate commander. Brig. Gen. W. H. F. Lee, the cavalry commander, was Robert E.'s second son. Robert E.'s nephew, Fitz Hugh, also a cavalryman, held a prominent command in the Army of Northern Virginia.

All of Lee's sons—three of them—served in the Confederate army. The eldest, G. W. C., was an aid to Jeff Davis and afterward a general. On the death of his father G. W. C. succeeded him as president of Washington and Lee university in Virginia. His third son, Robert E., Jr., was a staff officer of cavalry. These Lees continued with the Confederate army up to the final surrender at Appomattox. They took part in the heaviest fighting of the Army of Northern Virginia throughout, several times distinguished themselves, yet none of them was killed. They survived to be estimable, and in some some cases distinguished, citizens of the United States. "Fitz," as it was customary to call Fitz Hugh Lee, is now the governor of Virginia.

Another veteran among Lee's officers was Gen. W. B. Taliaferro. He also was a former United States officer.

Taliaferro was a native of Virginia. He had been one of Lee's staunchest fighters, and was severely wounded at Groveton during the Pope campaign. His brigade belonged to Stonewall Jackson's famous "Foot Cavalry," and had done no less hard marching than fighting.

Gen. Richard H. Anderson, division commander in Longstreet's corps, had, like all the others, passed through the ordeal of fighting. He had aided in the capture of Harper's Ferry, had been sharply engaged at Antietam, and now with the rest awaited the shock of battle at Fredericksburg.

Gen. Richard H. Anderson was a South Carolinian, a graduate of the United States Military academy in 1842. He served in Mexico. When the first probabilities of war began to be talked of he resigned from the United States army in March, 1861. He entered the Confederate service as soon as it came into existence, and shortly became a brigadier general. He was wounded at Antietam, though not mortally like his namesake, Gen. G. T. Anderson.

The Confederates always spoke of their army under Lee's immediate command as the Army of Northern Virginia, just as the force opposed to them was designated throughout the war as the Army of the Potomac.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Popularity of a Song.

Talking of how long it takes for a song to become popular, M. Lecocq, the well known composer, not long ago bet 1,000 francs that he could compose an air which all Paris would be singing within a week. He wrote one, and the evening after it was sung by a popular artist at a cafe chantant. Four days afterward M. Lecocq and his friends were walking on the boulevards, when several "mashers" met them, all whistling the new song. Through an open window they heard it practiced on the piano; some children were singing an old nursery rhyme to it; and in a yard not far off the same air was played on a barrel organ. M. Lecocq had won his wager "with honors," but the air became so unbearably popular that he was obliged to leave Paris for Brussels to escape from it.—New York Tribune.

Bicycles as Ambulances.

It has been proposed to utilize bicycles as ambulances, by removing the trailing wheels from two machines and connecting them at that point by a pole fixed to the curved bars which carried the trailing wheels. This keeps the two remaining wheels apart, and unites them into one vehicle. A hammock is then slung from the seats of the bicycles by means of proper cross pieces with hooks, a bamboo is also fastened longitudinally above the seats, and straps are employed to make all secure.—Frank Leslie's.

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